

The San Francisco Call nominates William T. Coleman to succeed Mr. Cleveland, and urges his election upon the Democracy in a leading editorial.

The New York World wonders what Henry George would do if some one should bequeath him a farm? We think his action in such case might be predicted with entire safety. It is very likely that he would at once proceed to eject whoever might be in possession of the premises, and if the will of his testator should for any reason be pronounced invalid, of course he could fall back on the *statu quo ante*.

It is not much of a public man who is not spoken of these days in connection with the Presidency. The fact that a fellow has not been so mentioned does not of course prove conclusively that he is a light weight, but taken altogether it is evidence enough to go the jury. The distinction has been conferred so indiscriminately of late that we feel constrained to move that the nominations do low class. That Cleveland is to be the next President is a foregone conclusion. No amount of wire-pulling can defeat him, and it is the duty of all good people to bow cheerfully to the inevitable.

An exchange asks, "What is the relative fighting capacity of the United States and Canada? We are sorry that we are unable to answer the question of our contemporary. We keep very few statistics in this office. It is true that there is a good deal on the subject in the *Congressional Record*, but then nobody would be willing to take a Congressman's word for it. Coming at the matter, however, with a rough and ready guess, we would be willing to make an affidavit that if we could get our bank presidents and cashiers back from the "Dominion" that we could raise men enough in the southern part of Rhode Island to clean out the rest.

None of the Metropolitan dailies have ever been disposed to mark Ingalls high in decorum. The *World* has the following direful prophecy concerning his future as presiding officer of the Senate:

There is no reason to believe that the flow of Mr. Ingalls' oratory will be stopped by his elevation to the position of President of the Senate. He has never permitted himself to be repressed by dignity yet. He will probably deliver a stump speech with the gavel in his hand, the first time he sees the growth of the British Lion.

This would be a terrible catastrophe, of course, but it won't happen. Minister Phelps has been stroking the lion so gently of late that the beast is now and will likely continue for some time perfectly quiet.

The President has nominated one Trotter, a colored Democrat from Massachusetts for Recorder of Deeds for the District of Columbia, and the Senate committee to which the nomination was referred has reported adversely on the same. This indicates that he will prove no more acceptable to the Senate than Matthews. The Republicans evidently think that there is no colored man in the United States worthy to succeed Fred Douglass, but it is highly improbable that the President will renominate Fred, and hence the matter will likely continue unsettled for an indefinite time. Possibly, however, the suggestion of the *News and Courier* that the Hon. D. Augustus Straker be appointed may commend itself to the President.

GOVERNOR LEE denies the story which has been going the rounds of the Northern Republican press that his recent visit to St. Paul and Duluth was in conformity with a plan mapped out by some Democratic leaders to bring his name prominently forward for the Vice-Presidency in 1888. The Governor's visit to the Northwest was made at the earnest solicitation of the party of Richmond capitalists whom he accompanied to St. Paul and Duluth, and was in no wise connected with politics or political booms. Talking on this subject the other day Governor Lee said he thought the nomination of a Southern man for the second place on the ticket would have a happy effect, more especially as the South has been doing some heavy Democratic voting for twenty years for a Northern man for President and a Northern man for Vice-President. "If the National Democratic Convention should, for many reasons, decide to give a Southern man the second place upon the ticket," said Governor Lee, "there are many men whose claims and qualifications are so much greater than mine that the matter does not disturb me in the least. The Convention will decide what ticket can best win, and I am for that ticket."

The Sins of the Fathers.

The Richmond (Va.) *Dispatch* thinks it is a little hard on the Southern people that the Government should pay out nearly a hundred millions of dollars a year in pensions and nearly all of it to persons living in the Northern States. A considerable portion of the revenue comes from the Southern people, but the bulk of it is distributed among the people of the North. The fact which the *Dispatch* omits is one of the results of the war, from which it is not very easy to escape. The disabled veterans of the Union army must be provided for, but the Government cannot make the same provision for the veterans of the army that sought to destroy the Union. The Government may refrain from inflicting punishment, but it cannot reward rebellion. There is one way in which a portion of the surplus may be distributed in the South without placing Confederate veterans on the same standing in the matter of pensions as Union veterans. In the appropriate

tions for new vessels and for coast defenses the South should be liberally dealt with. The generation that is now coming upon the stage of action had no part in the rebellion, and should be made to suffer as little for it as possible. The loyalty to the Union which is showing itself in all parts of the South should be encouraged by fair and even generous treatment. If we make it profitable to have been loyal in the North, we might see what effect the application of the same principle would have upon the South.—*San Francisco Call*.

Judge Hudson's Article on Col. Rion.

In the *Sunday News* of March 6, Judge Hudson has a very entertaining article, giving his personal recollections of Col. James H. Rion.

The Judge's sketch is in every way admirable and every one will wish that he had made it longer. The story of Col. Rion's life is worth relating, as is that of every man who has risen to eminence by the force of superior genius. Biography is perhaps the most entertaining of all reading, and it is also perhaps the most profitable to the young and aspiring, who new the encouragement of successful example.

Col. Rion matriculated at the South Carolina College in the proudest period of its history; and without adventitious aid, by the simple force of superior genius and patient industry, he carried off its highest honors. His intellectual triumph over his gifted rival, the brilliant Robert W. Barnwell, has become one of the traditions of the College. Nor was his success in after life less than would naturally be expected from such a beginning. With many obstacles to overcome, without the gifts of the orator, so essential to success at the bar, he pushed his way to the front rank of his profession. He won and wore its highest honors. A typical lawyer, he was devoted to his profession, and subordinated all other matters to its practice. A patriotic citizen, a faithful friend, an indulgent father, the example of his life is worthy of emulation. Its story cannot be too often told.

The Free Schools.

Speaking of the great trouble of the free school system, the shortness of the session, the *Columbia Record* says: The remedy for this glaring defect in our educational facilities is of course plain to everybody. It lies in providing more money for the support of the schools—enough more to keep all the schools open for at least nine months in the year. There are but two means of raising this money—by increasing the State tax, or by the levy of local taxes as these latter may be found necessary. The first expedient is out of the question. The constitutional tax of two mills is not a very popular measure in the State, and the suggestion of an increase, to be made by the Legislature, has already been received on the part of the newspapers at least, with a great show of adverse feeling. There is, indeed, one objection to the increase of the State tax. It is that such increase would operate unfavorably on communities already doing a good part in the way of local levies for the schools. It would be a suggestion to these communities to abate local interest and local enterprise and look to the State altogether for the proper maintenance of their common schools. The best way, the fairest way, to raise the additional money needed is by local taxation—levies imposed by the action of the taxpayers in a school district.

We think that there is another way to help the free schools, which seems not to have occurred to our contemporaries. It is to get Congress to pass the Blair educational bill. If the Southern people are real, in earnest and want to do something for public education, why do they not demand the passage of this bill, and know of their representatives why it is not passed? The fact should not be forgotten that it was by Democratic votes that the measure has been heretofore defeated.

Farmer Tillman and the Farmers.

Farmer Tillman has a decidedly blunt way of speaking of farmers. His language is sometimes "imparliamentary," to say the very least about it. When farmers in a Democratic convention decline to "combine" as he thinks they should, he begins to show his "plantation manners" and treat them to such epithets as "poor greenhorns," etc. There is very little use, and no good taste at all, in indulging in such rhetoric as this. It would seem that it has to pass now in this State, that a farmer who refused to accept the last Mosaic dispensation as the rule of his political faith, does so at the risk of a shower of unwholesome rhetoric. In his last letter in reply to Senator Youmans, Mr. Tillman says: "I had been the politician I am charged with being I would have remained away from the State Convention and espoused no man's candidacy. But I will say for the benefit of those farmers who have been bamboozled by it last August, and who would not 'comb' me," "everybody that I have since been told by a leader and manager of the 'Ring' party in Columbia that 'they knew it was a lie, but that they worked it for all it was worth,' and that when that failed to stampede a farmer delegation they would ask tauntingly, 'How has Tillman ordered you to vote?' and the poor greenhorns, resenting this imputation upon their independence, would come over or be more than ever resolved not to be led by 'Tillman's dictation.'"

Now the question is who is the "leader" and "manager" of the "Ring" who said it. When former Tillman makes this statement for the "benefit of those farmers who were bamboozled" and would not "comb" me, he ought to state who told him.

It is possible that farmer Tillman "knew it was a lie, but thought he would work it for all it was worth?"

Hill's Hepatic Panacea.

This very best remedy ever offered for the cure of Constipation, Indigestion, Dyspepsia and Sick Headache. Prescribed by all the leading physicians as the greatest family medicine. Gentle and effective in its action, pleasant to take, does not purge or irritate. Never failing to greatly benefit delicate ones. One trial will convince. It not only cures but prevents. Only 50 cents a bottle. *McMaster, Brice & Ketchin.*

An Olive Branch.

Whatever may be the result of Minister Phelps's efforts in behalf of American fishermen, he has scored one triumph that will endear him to all Anglomaniacs among his countrymen, and win for him the plaudits of those Americans to whom a "presentation at Court" is an honor for which their own country holds no parallel.

Finding the applications for presentation at Court increasing, Mr. Phelps brought the subject to the attention of Lord Chamberlain. The result of his intervention is given in this extract from a circular lately issued from the Legation:

It has been most kindly intimated in behalf of Her Majesty that all American ladies of respectable character who, if British subjects, would be received at Court, may be presented through the United States Legation.

In other words, as that accomplished courier, the *Tribune* correspondent, states it: "What the Queen has done is to put Americans on equal terms with her own subjects; she could hardly do more." Certainly not. The inestimable privilege of courtesying low, in a *decotee* dress, before Her Majesty, and backing out in as good order as the train will permit, is a boon that many of our fair countrywomen will no doubt appreciate. It is worth a good deal to be able to show the slips and sprigs and withered old trees of British aristocracy that American ladies, by virtue of their citizenship in a country where "every man is a sovereign," are just as good as ladies with titles and ever so many ancestors.

As there must be reciprocity in international courtesies, Minister Phelps should be directed by Mr. Bayard to say that all British maids or dames "of respectable character" will be received at the White House "on equal terms" with our own citizens. That is to say, they may "join the procession" and shake hands with the President and his beautiful and amiable wife, just as freely as a citizen of New York, or Oshkosh or Podark.

The social barriers thus being put on a level, Senator Ingalls may chain up his dogs of war. The lion tamer's occupation is gone.—*New York World*.

Lord Wolsley on Gen. Lee.

Gen. Lord Wolsley, the commanding General of the British army, has just published in *Macmillan's Magazine* an article on Gen. R. E. Lee. Lord Wolsley was personally acquainted with Gen. Lee; he visited him during the war of secession at his headquarters, and being himself a military man, and a careful and contemporaneous student of our great struggle, his opinion upon the men and the measures of the war will be sought after by an intelligent world who are always ready to hear the testimony of so eminent and disinterested a witness who can have no motive for falsifying the facts of history.

Lord Wolsley's praise of Gen. Lee is unstinted. He compares him to Marlborough, the greatest of all the British captains:

They were gifted with the same military instinct, the same genius for war, the power of fascinating those with whom they were associated, the spell which they cast over their soldiers who believed almost superstitiously in their certainty of victory. Their contempt of danger and their daring courage constitute a parallel that is difficult to equal between any other two great men of modern times.

It is evident that in the estimation of Lord Wolsley Gen. Lee is entitled to rank with the very greatest military heroes of history—with Marlborough, with Caesar, with Cromwell, with Bonaparte.

When all the angry feelings roused by the secession are buried with those which existed when the Declaration of Independence was written; when Americans can review the history of their last great rebellion with calm impartiality, I believe all will admit that Gen. Lee towered far above all men on either side in that struggle. I believe he will be regarded not only as the most prominent figure of the nineteenth century, whose statue is well worthy to stand on an equal pedestal with that of Washington and whose memory is equally worthy to be enshrined in the hearts of all his countrymen.

It has been said that the opinion of a disinterested foreigner may be taken as a forecast of the judgment of posterity. And this is probably true. Englishmen for a long time thought that Wellington was greater than Napoleon, but posterity found out the truth. And so will the North yet learn that Gen. Grant's best claim to fame arises from the fact that he overcame, by force of superior numbers, etc., the hero of the Army of Northern Virginia.

Pure and Manly.

Gen. Robert E. Lee was a thoughtful boy, for his mother had taught him to practice self-denial and self-control, and to be economical in expending money. His father's death, when the boy was but eleven years of age, made him a "little man." He did the marketing, managed out-door affairs, and looked after the comfort of his invalid mother. As soon as school was closed for the noon recess, he rushed away from the fire-drill boys, and hurried home to arrange for his mother's daily ride. Young as he was, he carried her to the carriage, arranged the cushions, and seating himself by her side, tried to entertain her, gravely reminding her that this ride would fail to benefit her unless she was cheerful. "Robert is both a son and a daughter to me," the mother used to say.

He was the most methodical of managers, and the nearest of housekeepers. Unlike many boys, he did not think it beneath him to attend to details, or to do little things with as much carefulness as if they were large. While studying conic sections, he drew the diagrams on a slate. Though he knew the one he was drawing would be rubbed out to make room for another, he drew it with as much accuracy and neatness as if it were to be engraved.

After his return from the Mexican war, his wife on opening his trunk found in it every article of clothing

he had taken with him, and a bottle of brandy, which had been put in for medicinal use, *unopened*.

He never drank brandy or whiskey, and rarely a glass of wine, and he never used tobacco. To apprehend the meaning of this fact, and its powerful illustration of the lad's self-control, one must recall the rollicking life and drinking customs of Virginia during Gen. Lee's boyhood and youth.

During a school vacation, he was a guest in a country house, where the host, a fascinating gentleman of culture, lived a gay, wild life. Young Robert, who had been trained to self-control and self-denial, was shocked. He made no comment on what he saw, but he refused to join in the revels.

The unspoken rebuke brought to his bedside, the night before his departure, the penitent host. The youth's abstinence had shamed him, and he, a man of the world, came to confess to his youthful guest sorrow for the wild life he was leading.

Earnestly he warned him to beware of acquiring drinking habits, and urged him to persist in his temperate course of life. On leaving him, the host promised he would try to reform. Yet this methodical, self-controlled, affectionate, servicable boy was no "goody." He was the son of "Light-Horse Harry" of the Revolution, and inherited his father's martial spirit. He chose the army for his profession, and friends and relatives approved the choice.

He entered West Point at the age of eighteen, graduated second in his class, and, during the four years of cadet life, did not receive a demerit mark for any breach of rules or neglect of duty. He avoided tobacco and intoxicating liquors, never uttered a word to which a woman might not have listened, and never did a deed which his mother could not have approved.

Lads who think it effeminate to be good, and manly to be bad, are asked to harmonize their notions with the pure, noble boyhood of Gen. Robert E. Lee.—*Youth's Companion*.

Common Carriers.

In general, men have the right to deal with whom they please, and on terms of their own making. If the buyer and the seller, or the employer, cannot make an agreement, the bargain is off, and neither party has a grievance against the other.

No law forces the butterman to sell his wares to you for less than forty cents a pound, although you know he is selling it to your next-door neighbor for thirty-five cents. No law can compel a man against his will to enter the employ of another; nor can it oblige one man to hire another whom he does not wish to hire.

There are some apparent exceptions to be made to these statements, but they are so unimportant that we do not stop to mention them, but pass on to speak of one great exception to the general principle of individual liberty in private dealings. This is what is known as the law of common carriers. A person who undertakes to perform the duties of a common carrier virtually agrees to do business for the whole public, and therefore gives up the exclusive privilege of determining with whom he will deal, and, partially at least, also the right of discriminating between customers in the matter of charges for his services. Thus an express company cannot say, "This man's goods we will convey; that man's goods we will not." The stage-coach, steamboat, or railroad must carry—under suitable regulations of its own making, which must be reasonable and fair to all—every person who tenders the regular fare.

The law of common carriers, as it has been developed, would fill a large volume, and cannot be explained completely in a single article. But it is interesting just at this time, because the recent inter-State Commerce Act of Congress has brought all railroads in the country doing a business between States under its operation.

Under that law the railroads, as common carriers, are required to observe certain rules. Their rates for conveying passengers and freight must be reasonable. That is to say, they must be neither excessively high nor excessively low; for a low rate might be as injurious to one part of the community as one too high.

In the next place, the rate, for corresponding service must be the same for all persons. It would not be fair to require that a railroad which transports a car-load of ten tons of iron one thousand miles for fifty dollars, shall carry one pound of iron the same distance for a quarter of a cent, which would be its proportional share of the freight money. But it is just to require that for carrying the same amount, whether it be one pound or a hundred car-loads, A shall not be charged more than B.

Again, the public is to be protected against frequent changes of rates. For while a railroad corporation may reduce its charges at any time without notice, it cannot increase them until it has given thirty days' notice. The necessity of maintaining a reduced tariff for at least a month will deter the companies from making reductions on frivolous pretexts and for temporary purposes.

The most important prohibition of all is that contained in the "long and short haul" clause. Its object is to prevent discrimination in favor of or in opposition to places, as the other clauses prohibit discrimination as to persons. This is a much more difficult and complicated matter than the first attempt in this direction may fail, and require modification. But the principle is certainly right, if a way can be found to enforce it.

Here, again, quite as serious an injury may be inflicted upon the trade of a city by too low freight rates to and from itself. To make regulation that shall always do justice and never work unequally, however, is almost or wholly impossible.

It should be understood that this law applies only to business carried on by railroads between two or more

States. But in each of the States the railroads are subject to the law of common carriers; and though the statute provisions are in few cases so stringent as is the national law, the general principles now apply to all the railroads of the country.—*Youth's Companion*.

McMaster's Sure Cure

For Croup, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, And all diseases of the pulmonary organs. Try it. McMaster, Brice and Ketchin.

The Devil after Zeb Vance. Senator Vance is a thorough Democrat in every sense. He converses with his fellow citizens in the humblest walks of life with as much liveliness as he exhibits at a Presidential reception. His abounding humor is elicited by the slightest occasion. The other afternoon he was riding in a herd down from the capitol in company with four or five other Senators. A newsboy jumped on the vehicle and offered the evening papers. Senator Vance, with a merry twinkle in his eye, when the paper was handed him, said: "Sonny, I can't read."

The boy looked at him hard and offered his papers to the other Senators. Just as he was ready to step out of the herd he shook his finger at Vance and said: "The devil will get you for lying, yet."

There was a general laugh in which the North Carolina Senator heartily joined. He called the boy back and reached in his pocket for his change, but the little rascal had darted off to find a fresh victim.—*Wash. Critic*.

Where the 203d Grand Time Will Be.

The Two-hundred-and-second Grand Monthly Distribution of the Louisiana State Lottery will take place at New Orleans, La., on Tuesday, March 15, 1887, when \$335,000 will be scattered all over the world in sums from \$150,000 downward. Tickets cost \$10; tenths, \$1. For information, apply to M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La.

The Verdict Unanimous.

W. D. Sult, Druggist, Bippus, Ind., testifies: "I can recommend Electric Bitters as the very best remedy. Every bottle sold has given relief in every case. One man took six bottles, and was cured of Rheumatism of ten years' standing." Abraham Hare, Druggist, Belleville, Ohio, testifies: "The best selling medicine I have ever handled in my twenty years' experience, is Electric Bitters. Thousands of others have added their testimony, so that the verdict is unanimous that Electric Bitters do cure all diseases of the Liver, Kidneys or Blood. Only a half dollar a bottle at McMaster, Brice & Ketchin's Drug Store."

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MEAT CHOPPERS

For Chopping Sausage Meat, Mince Meat, Hamburg Steak, Beef Tea, Hash, Hoghead Cheese, Tripe, Codfish, Chicken Salad, pulverizing Crackers, mashing Potatoes, etc.

Enterprise Coffee Mills, Wood Pulp Water Pails, and will not swell or shrink, and will not taint water or milk.

Victor Flour Sifters, Clothes Hampers, Five Dows, Trunks and Shovels, and many other novelties for the convenience of housekeeping.

STOVES

Cheap and good Stoves. Repairs for stoves on hand and obtained at short notice. Fire Backs, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Grates, \$1.00 to \$1.25, etc.

Another lot of Corn Poppers.

A Searing Velvet Hair Broom for \$50. Spokes, Rims, Hubs, Poles, Shafts, Neck Yokes, Etc.

J. H. CUMMINGS.

NEW ARRIVALS.

THURBER'S 34 and 41 COFFEES, Sugars, different brands, Rice, different grades, Hecker's Oatmeal and Farina, Hecker's Fine Flour and Buckwheat, Prunes, Raisins and Currants, B.T.E. Canned Goods of every kind, B.T.E. Mackerel and Codfish, New Orleans Syrup, (Meal, Bacon and Lard).

JUST RECEIVED.

NEW CROP GARDEN SEEDS, with many other goods, all of which will be sold at the lowest prices for cash only at S. S. WOLFES.

1876. THE 1887.

OLD RELIABLE.

I have in stock the best assortment of Pure Imported and Domestic Liquors in Fairfield County. My friends and the public are very respectfully requested to call and see for themselves. Goods sold warranted as represented or

MONEY REFUNDED!

I have in stock everything in my line, from the best Imported Champagne and Brandy, to common Plantation Whisky.

—ALSO—

The best stock of Cigars, Tobacco, &c., &c. Give me a call.

Very respectfully,
F. W. HABENICHT,
Opposite Postoffice and Depot.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

THE undersigned having dissolved by mutual agreement the partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of R. H. JENNINGS & CO. hereby give notice to parties indebted to said firm that they can settle without cost such indebtedness at any time on or before the 15th of October next. After that date their notes, accounts and other evidences of indebtedness will be put into the hands of an attorney for collection.

R. H. JENNINGS,
C. E. LEITCH.

January 6, 1887.
Jan 25/26m

COMPARATIVE WORTH OF BAKING POWDERS.

ROYAL (Absolutely Pure).....
GRANT'S (Alum Powder) *.....
BUMFORD'S, when fresh.....
REDHEAD'S.....
CHARM (Alum Powder) *.....
AMAZON (Alum Powder) *.....
CLEVELAND'S (shortest).....
PIONEER (San Francisco).....
CZAR.....
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SNOW FLAKE (Grove's).....
LEWIS.....
PEARL (Andrews & Co.).....
HECKER'S.....
GILLES'S.....
ANDREWS & CO. "Regal".....
BULK (Powder sold loose).....
BUMFORD'S, when not fresh.....

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As to Purity and Wholesomeness of the Royal Baking Powder.

"I have tested a package of Royal Baking Powder, which I purchased in the open market, and find it composed of pure and wholesome ingredients. It is free from tartar powder of a high degree of merit, and does not contain either alum or phosphates, or other injurious substances."
E. G. LOVE, Ph.D.

"It is a scientific fact that the Royal Baking Powder is absolutely pure."
H. A. MORR, Ph.D.

"I have examined a package of Royal Baking Powder, purchased by myself in the market. I find it entirely free from alum, tartar, or any other injurious substance."
HENRY MORRIS, Ph.D., President of Stevens Institute of Technology.

"I have analyzed a package of Royal Baking Powder. The materials of which it is composed are pure and wholesome."
S. DANA HATTS, State Assayer, Mass.

The Royal Baking Powder received the highest award over all competitors at the Vienna World's Exposition, 1874; at the Centennial, Philadelphia, 1876; at the American Institute, New York, and at State Fairs throughout the country.

No other article of human food has ever received such high, emphatic and universal endorsement from eminent chemists, physicians, scientists, and Boards of Health all over the world.

NOTE.—The above DIAGRAM illustrates the comparative worth of various Baking Powders, as shown by Chemical Analysis and experiments made by Prof. Scheller. A pound can of each powder was taken, the total leavening power or volume in each can calculated, the result being as indicated. This practical test for worth by Prof. Scheller only proves what every observant consumer of the Royal Baking Powder knows by practical experience, that while it costs a few cents per pound more than ordinary kinds, it is far more economical, and, besides, affords the advantage of better work. A single trial of the Royal Baking Powder will convince any fair-minded person of these facts.

* While the diagram shows some of the alum powders to be of a higher degree of strength than other powders ranked below them, it is not to be taken as indicating that they have any value. All alum powders, no matter how high their strength are to be avoided as dangerous.

ALMOST INCREDIBLE!

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MEAT CHOPPERS

THE WORLD OF BUSINESS DAILY

GOING ON AT

Q. D. WILLIFORD & CO.'S.

EVERYBODY FILLED WITH ADMIRATION OVER

THE PRICE-BREAKING BARGAINS.

REDUCTIONS ON ALL WINTER STOCK HAVE BEEN MADE IN THE MOST RECKLESS MANNER. THE LOWEST PRICES REACHED IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE.

TO BEAT EN AWAY!—One fine SINGER SEWING MACHINE with the best FIVE-CEUT BAR OF LAUNDRY SOAP in town. Call at our Grocery and we will explain.

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Established 1844 Who Gains By It?

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